

Missionary Intelligence.

Condensed for the Boston Recorder, from the
Missionary Herald for February.

AMERICAN BOARD OF C. FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

STATION AT WAHOO.

Kaahomano, mentioned below, was for many years the principal Queen of Tamahamaha. She is of the highest rank, in regard to birth, and has long exerted an almost unbounded influence in the Islands. Since the death of her husband, she has been a principal counsellor of the young king, Rehoho. Her sickness has furnished the Missionaries an opportunity to approach her with more freedom and effect than they could presume upon in other circumstances.

The journal after noticing an interview of Messrs. Bingham and Thurston with two Lascars in a miserable condition, proceeds:

Dec. 15, 1821. Not much less wretched is the highest female in this nation, who, having been ill several days, was this morning apprehended to be at the point of death. She is assiduously attended by the two Russian physicians; but with little hope of her continuing through the day. It is quite observable, that two such skillful men should be again providentially present, when so specially needed.

16. On the evening of this day, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham visited the afflicted Kaahomano, who, in her sorrows, does not forget us, but has sent us a token of her friendship to-day. She is a little better, but not out of danger. Mr. Bingham said to her, after the usual salutations, in which she appeared to be more than usually cordial, "I hope you think seriously of the Great God and our Saviour." She replied, "I think more about him, since I have been sick." "Jesus Christ died for sinners. He can make you well, if that is best; or he can take your soul to heaven, if you believe in him." She replied "mihi" [good]. "Is it your desire that I should engage in prayer to God for you?" "Aye, mihi." Tamoree, who sat attentively by her, gave also his hearty assent. She directed, Kekeava to see that no noise should be made by the group about the door. Dr. Kavaloff gave also his permission, and Mr. Bingham knelt down by her couch, and commended her case to the great Physician of the soul and body, imploring his divine interposition, to make his name and his saving health known to her and to the nation. At the close, she subjoined, "mihi." Hopoo then endeavored to explain to her more fully the import of the prayer. She and Tamoree made their united request, that Mr. Bingham should repeat his visits, to tell her of the Saviour, and to pray for her. Mr. Bingham proposed to Tamoree, that he should teach her. He said he had told her some things about God, and that he was willing to tell her what he himself understood. Krimakoo manifested his continued kindness, by promising us a hog; and Kekeava manifested the same, by proposing to send again to the school a boy, who had for some time been absent. These interviews make us love the precious souls of the heathen more. We have had no interview with Kaahomano more interesting. We hope it may be followed with a blessing, and that this sickness may not be unto death, but for the glory of God.

Prayers for the sick Queen.

17. This morning it was proposed, that special united prayer should be offered for the rulers, and particularly for Kaahomano, that her sickness might be removed, and at the same time, so sanctified to her, and to the people, that Jesus and his salvation might thereby be made more fully known to them. This evening, Mr. and Mrs. B. visited her sick bed again, accompanied by Honoree; found her more comfortable; grateful for our attentions; and agreeably lodged in a pleasant, well-furnished chamber of a small two-story house, built and sold to her by American traders. She was attended by Tamoree, Krimakoo, and the late king's wife, one of the wives of the late king, the eldest wife of the young king, Messrs. Kavaloff, Martin, and others. As Mr. B. entered the room, Ohea said, "There is the kaahomano-pole, (the master or leader of divine service.) I hope we shall hear him pray." While entering into such conversation with Kaahomano as her case seemed to require; he reminded her of the great sufferings and cruel death, which Jesus underwent, that sinners might be saved; and that He is exalted to heaven, where he waits to show mercy to all who believe in him. As Mr. B. rose to take leave, Kaahomano requested him to pray with her before he went away; and she required the company to suspend their conversation. There was a profound silence, which we seldom witness among them. The season was solemn and interesting, while a minister of Christ, and a representative of his Church, knelt down by the couch of the afflicted queen, at her special request, beseeching God to send light and health to her soul.

The young Prince Kou-e-to-o-lee.

18. The young prince Kou-e-to-o-lee, having been absent some time, was present last evening at the interview with Kaahomano, and behaved with pleasing propriety. At our proposal, he expressed a willingness to resume his studies. To-day, he made us a family visit, attended by his little train, composed of a number of adults and a number of boys of about his own age. The latter he sometimes disciplines as a little training band. We showed him all the apartments of the house; presented him a little book containing the ten commandments, illustrated with elegant cuts; gave him some instruction and advice, endeavoring, if possible, to interest him in favor of the objects of the mission, with the hope that this heir of earthly power and distinction may early avail himself of the proffered advantages of an acquaintance with the glorified Prince of Peace.—This evening the visit to Kaahomano was repeated. Ohea said, "Kaahomano thinks God will do what he pleases—and that he will make her rise up."

The subject of extending our operations and opening another school, has been agitated to-day, feeling anxious to attempt more than we are accomplishing on our present plan.

Circuits of Commodore Vassiloff.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Bingham went on board his Russian Majesty's ship Otkritie, as he had before proposed; was present at divine service, it being their Sabbath, and they being ready to depart on the morrow. The aged priest, their chaplain, over whose head had passed the snowy blasts of seventy-four winters, read the service, in the formulas of the Greek church, while the ship's company stood, and bowed, and knelt, and crossed themselves with him; and occasionally one of the number chanted a short strain as the priest proceeded with the reading. When a customary refreshment had been taken, at which the chaplain asked a blessing, the Commodore presented to the missionary an elegant silver medal, containing a good profile of the Emperor, and the names of the two ships under his command. The Orphan School was then proposed as an object, which it was thought the Russian gentlemen would be pleased to patronize; and William Beals was introduced to them as one of the orphans in a course of education. The Commodore said he was about to ask in what way he could be serviceable to us; and, as the subscription paper was read, signed his hearty approbation of the plan, and engaged, for himself and his officers to make a donation. On leaving the ship, Mr. Bingham, in company with Mr. Boyle, called on Kaahomano, where the physician left with him and Hopoo, directions for the continued treatment of her case.

90. This morning, just before the Russian ships left this place for St. Petersburg, the Commodore and the proposed donation, accompanied by the

following letter, written in the Russian language, and translated.

His Imp. Maj. Ship, Otkritie, Dec. 19, O. S. 1821.

DEAR SIR,—I heartily thank you for the opportunity given me, and the officers under my command, to be sharers in promoting the business of this Christian mission. The collection of seven golden ducats, and eighty-six Spanish dollars, I take the liberty of sending with this letter, of which you will make use as you think proper. Please to receive our most sincere wishes, that your good intention, and the glorious design in which you are engaged, may be greatly prospered.

Rev. Mr. Bingham. MICHAEL VASSILIEFF.

The health of Kaahomano improved, and it was proposed to her to select two orphan children, who might enjoy the benefit of the donation of the Russian gentlemen.

The missionaries have received copies of the New-Zealand Grammar and Vocabulary, and find a striking resemblance between the languages of the Sandwich and Society Islands; they will derive assistance from this work in settling the orthography of the language of the Owhyhean Islands.

The Printing Press was set up, December 24. Two stands for type cases were completed by Mr. Chamberlain, January 5, and Mr. Loomis distributed part of a font of types. Jan. 7, types were set up, and a few impressions of the first sheet of the Owhyhe Spelling-Book were taken.—Tiamako, (Gov. Cox) was present & assisted in these operations with his own hands—several masters of vessels and others attended to witness the scene,—the first of the kind ever beheld on these islands.

During the illness of Kaahomano, the king and his retinue arrived from Owhyhe, to visit her. He treated the missionaries with kindness. The chiefs of the first rank were all at Hanaroah in December, and several of them wished schools established at their residence. The Orphan School flourishes. A family of small children was recently left motherless, and Mr. Bingham proposed taking several of them under his care—the father consented; and thus probably they will be rescued from idleness, intemperance and ruin.

Atooi.—Mr. Whitney visited Waahoo in December and spent four days. He is pursuing his theological studies and preparing to preach. He urges the printing of school books, as being very much needed at Atooi. The mission family were in health. The range of the thermometer at the islands is from 60 to 90.

Interview with a Pagan Priest.

In my evening walk, met one of the pagan priests—interrogated him respecting his old religion. He said it was all foolishness. He related a story respecting his escape from death. "At the time a great chief died," said he, "and another priest was accused of praying him to death. The present queen Tupoole, sent word to kill me; but I escaped, and found refuge with Tamoree's sister. She was kind to me and saved my life."

I asked him, if he ever thought he could pray any one to death. "No," said he, "but the people think so."

I asked him, if he knew who made the sun and moon, the land and water. He replied, "God." Who is God, and where does he live? "I don't know."

I then told him of Jehovah, the Creator of the heavens and the earth. He, not well understanding, asked if it was the lightning. After some other conversation, he said, "I don't know," and pleasantly bade me good night.

Mr. W. describes Rehoho as having "a bright intellect, and a noble countenance, disfigured and drowned by intoxication."

CHIBROKKEE MISSION.

BRAINERD.

Aug. 3, 1822. The father of the discontented boy, who left us some time since, came last evening, and this morning brought in an interpreter to talk with us. He speaks no English. The substance of his remarks was,—that he should have some sooner, but his business would not permit; that he had given his son a long talk, and thought he would no more be so foolish, but would be obedient, and stay out his time contentedly; that he had himself always been glad of the coming of the missionaries, since he became acquainted with them, and understood their business; and that the people all over the nation are seeing more and more clearly the good, which results from having such teachers among them.—We believe it is not only in our presence, but also when among their own people, that many consider it an honor to have been among the first to discern the national advantages of these institutions, and that it is, by many at least, considered a mark of a weak mind not now to see it.

[The journal speaks of great encouragements to preach the Gospel through the nation; and of frequent pastoral visits made by Mr. Hoyt in the neighborhood of Brainerd. Mr. Chamberlain preaches in different places, as health and other duties will permit.]

Nov. 20. The old king, (Path-killer,) visited the mission—attended the Wednesday lecture—made a short speech to the congregation—and afterwards visited the schools—expressed much satisfaction with what he saw, and with the improvements advancing in the nation. Nov. 24. Two young men belonging to the most forward class in the school, about 20 years of age, were examined as to their hope in Christ, and admitted candidates for baptism. Several boys in the school have manifested a desire to be sent to the school in Cornwall—a desire excited probably by seeing the improvement of the young Choctaws who have lately returned home. Some of the elder Cherokees partake of the excitement, and wish their sons to be favored with higher privileges.

The family have been a good deal afflicted with sickness during the latter part of the summer.—Messrs. Hoyt and Chamberlain have been employed several weeks during the fall on an agency in Tennessee, soliciting donations for the mission. Between 900 and 1000 bushels of corn were contributed.

[Talney.—The latest intelligence from this station is of a very encouraging nature. A spirit of inquiry on religious subjects was evidently gaining ground. Several were anxious for their salvation, and a few were indulging hopes, recently entertained, that they had been introduced into the spiritual kingdom of God's dear Son.]

CHOCTAW MISSION.

The Herald contains under this head a consolatory letter written by Mr. David Folsom to Mr. Kingsbury on occasion of the death of his wife. We give an extract from it—knowing that, as the editor of the Herald observes, "many will be pleased to see exactly how the good sense of a Choctaw chief, who is almost wholly self-taught, expresses itself in a foreign language."

Pigeon Roost, Sept. 23, 1822.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 16th inst. was received with much sadness. I do not know what to say

to you that would give you some relief in the day of your affliction, I can only say in few words that I am indeed sorry, and do feel that I have lost one of my best friends.

The Choctaws who were not become acquainted with Mrs. K. do not know the great affliction has befallen our school. But I know many of us, we ought to be more than sorry for the loss of our mother and teacher. It must be more trial to you a while you have your motherless children in your arms. But we will not dwell on this thing. We read in the Bible, that our God, who has seen best to take our mother from us, did command his servant Abraham to offer his only son on the sacrifice—God did try our father Abraham, and I can only say he has tried you also—I hope this same God has seen you humble before him, and give yourself up to him to dispose of you as he sees best. And that you will go forth with more zeal in up building Zion in this land more than you ever did.—Please to receive this as coming from a person who shares the sorrow with you.—Your friend

Rev. C. Kingsbury.

DAVID FOLSOM.

Mr. Folsom has recently sent on a list of books which he wishes to obtain at his own expense for his private library. Among them are the "Encyclopedia," bound in calf, and "Scott's Family Bible," quarto, with the marginal references.

But the enemies of God will still say, "Indians cannot be converted to Christianity, nor made to appreciate the blessings of civilization."

The receipts of the American Board from December 13, to Jan. 12, inclusive were \$4,085, 67—in addition to which, donations to a considerable amount in clothing, &c. are acknowledged—and part of a legacy of Dr. Solomon Everest, Canton, Con. \$750.

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

An account of the late revival of religion in the first society, in Franklin, Conn.—abridged, from the N. Y. Christian Herald.

In 1799, through the great mercy of God, there was much more than usual attention to religion. The youth were especially remembered in mercy. Frequent meetings were held at the house of the pastor: who conversed and prayed, both with those who were inquiring, and those who were, apparently, rejoicing in Christ. About sixty, of all ages, were seriously awakened; but, of far the greater part it might be said, their religion was "as the morning cloud and as the early dew that passeth away." They were not ready to give up all for Christ—one went to his farm, and another to his merchandise.

Only twenty-five obtained a hope that they had passed from death unto life, and gave such evidence of a saving change, that they were admitted to the communion of the church.

In 1809 there was another little refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and fourteen were added to the church. Those who had named the name of Christ, did not, generally, appear to take a deep interest in these seasons of revival. As a church, there was manifestly much coldness and indifference, to excite our fears that God would speedily remove his blessing from us. It was very difficult to find a brother, who, on any occasion, would lead in prayer, unless in his family, and there was reason to fear, that some did not pray, even there.

In December, 1819, the pastor, in his parochial visits, found two young married women, seriously inquiring concerning their souls. They both, eventually, obtained a good hope, through grace; though only one of them was suffered, publicly to profess her faith in Christ. The other bore an honorable testimony to the truth and excellence of his religion, during a long and distressing sickness. Her sun set in peace. Herself, her husband and her child, were all cheerfully committed into the hands of God.

About February, 1820, there was another dawn of hope. In the immediate neighbourhood of one of the deacons, there were several instances of serious enquiry. These he communicated to the pastor, with a request that an evening lecture might be preached at his house. The request was complied with—the lecture well attended and very solemn! Several lectures were attended in succession, and evidently excited an unusual interest.

The jailer's cry, "what shall I do to be saved?" was for some time confined to this neighbourhood. However, it was not long before other neighbourhoods in all parts of the society were remembered in mercy. Additional evening meetings were opened, which, apparently, proved a rich blessing.

The pastor, in his sixty-eighth year, was usually present at the extra meetings, besides visiting from house to house, and attending occasional meetings for special conversation and prayer. It was impossible always to preach. Those articles in the religious papers, which appeared most interesting and instructive, and which unfolded the great fundamental and distinguishing doctrines of grace, were therefore selected and read. These were followed by such remarks and exhortations from the pastor, as the nature of the subject required. The people listened with great interest, and the meetings were generally crowded. Many of the brethren were ever ready to take an active part. There was now no longer a putting off from one to another. All seemed engaged heart and hand. Generally, a number prayed at every meeting. The time was constantly occupied in a serious and solemn manner, till the meeting closed, which was usually, perhaps always, before nine o'clock. The brethren wished for order, and kindly aided in supporting it. They had a good degree of zeal; and it appeared to be "a zeal according to knowledge." They not only labored abundantly, with the awakened and rejoicing sinner, but sought, by every argument they could use, to alarm those who were asleep in sin.

There are three week-day meetings still continued; and the pastor has been enabled to resume a great share of his labour. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof; but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." The "little cloud," which was at first the "size of a man's hand," increased and spread, and a shower fell which beautified our Zion.

The subjects of this work did not all experience the same degree of conviction of sin; nor did they all receive the same degree of comfort. Some were distressed for a longer, others for a shorter time;—some exhibited brighter, and others feebler evidence of a gracious change; but all appeared to have a "new song put into their mouths even praise unto their God." In consequence of this revival, 68 have been received to the communion of the church. The doctrines, which they have professed to believe, are those called the doctrines of grace. They readily disclaimed self-righteousness, and expressed their only hope of salvation through the merits and righteousness of Christ.

Twenty were the most ever received into the church at any one time. This, though a small number, when compared with additions to many other churches, was viewed very extraordinary here, as the like had never before been seen among us.

A few of those who are numbered among the subjects of this work, had for years entertained a faint hope of pardoning mercy. They now gained fresh strength and were enabled publicly to profess their faith in Christ before an ungodly world. There were some of all ages included in this revival; but God particularly delighted in bringing the young to a knowledge of his truth.

Among the subjects of the work, was a man more than fifty years old, at the head of a large

family. He had long struggled with some of the distinguishing doctrines of grace, and always lived in the neglect of family devotion. He now saw his exceeding sinfulness and danger, was led to embrace the Saviour, to rejoice in the holy sovereignty of God, and to feel the spirit of prayer!

He called his numerous family together, confessed his fault, in so long neglecting to come with them around the family altar, and devoutly commended himself and them to the mercy of God! On this altar, incense is now daily offered to Him who delighteth that all the families of the earth should call upon his name.

This man, his wife, and three daughters, all consecrated themselves to the Lord on the same Sabbath. His oldest son and his wife, afterwards followed their example.

It is worthy of particular notice, and may encourage other parents to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, that though this man's father died when he was very young, his mother, who was an eminently pious woman, took unwearied pains to teach his children, the holy scriptures. She also carefully instructed him in the assembly's catechism, (which was then almost the only one in use,) watched over him with great faithfulness, directed his reading, restrained him from improper company, and set before him a pious example, to the close of her life in a good old age.

The church, by the late revival, is greatly strengthened, and the prospects of the society wear a very encouraging aspect. The Lord has not indeed, exempted us from trials; but he has removed much of evil, and given us in its stead, much of good. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new."

The praying spirit continues; and with it continue our hopes that God has yet greater blessings in store for us—that He will yet come out and make richer displays of his grace—that He will "revive his work more and more"—and, "in wrath remember mercy."

SAMUEL NOTT, Pastor.

NEW-YORK BETHEL UNION.

SECOND REPORT—EXTRACTS.

During the last winter, two and three prayer-meetings were generally held every week, at different sailor boarding-houses. On the 6th of February, 1822, the committee who attended at Mr. B's, 275 Water-street, report that the room was filled with seamen, and a few neighbours—singing, prayer, reading the scriptures, and exhortations, occupied the evening.—Some appeared to feel the powerful influences of the Divine Spirit.—Mr. B. seemed deeply convicted of sin, & requested some of the committee would come & converse with him about his soul, and said he would have another meeting in his house whenever the committee would attend.

Of another meeting held at Mr. Williams', 317, Water-street, the committee say: the room was filled with seamen—every one brought a solemn countenance.—Twelve seamen were present, who were to sail the next morning, and instead of spending their last night on shore in debauch and revelry, were affectionately commended to the merciful protection of God.—We seldom ever saw more order, attention and solemnity.—Three seamen attended a meeting at 65 Front-street.—They had just arrived from London. One of them had attended Bethel meetings in England, & their first enquiry on their arrival was, for similar meetings here.

These meetings at sailor boarding houses, which with great frankness and hospitality were opened for our accommodation, were constantly kept up, until the season returned which admitted of holding Bethel meetings on board vessels at our wharves. The first meeting this season was held on board the British brig Marshall Wellington, Captain Ayers. The meeting was well attended by seamen, and at its conclusion an affecting interview took place between a sailor and the Rev. Chauncy Lee, of Connecticut, who providentially attended, and made an appointment to meet him the next morning, to converse about the interests of his soul.

The committee who attended on board the ship Empress, Captain Sutton, say, that they had three prayers and three short addresses; all the exercises were attended with the greatest seriousness. A seaman (a hopeful subject of the grace of God, through the instrumentality of these meetings, within a few months past) gave a simple relation of God's dealings with his soul, and in an affectionate and pathetic manner, urged his seafaring brethren to attend these meetings, by which he hoped, he had been brought to a knowledge of the truth. There were 70 or 80 seamen and citizens present, and the committee much encouraged.

Of a meeting held on board the Scotch brig Trafalgar, Capt. Henderson, the committee report, that probably 60 were present, about 40 of whom were seamen. To the people of God it was a season of refreshment, and to all present, apparently an hour of deep interest and solemnity. As usual after meeting, tracts were distributed, which were most gratefully received; and the seamen, with the greatest cordiality, promised to exert all their influence to promote Bethel meetings, and persuade their shipmates to attend. The success which attends these meetings, is only a partial fulfilment of the many precious promises of the Gospel, and in accordance with what we have a right to expect. It is high time we should look and pray for greater displays of the grace of God in the salvation of seamen, than we have ever yet been permitted to witness. The signs of the times clearly demonstrate, that the set time to favor Zion is just at hand. Thanks be to God, the happy day is very near when "Holiness to the Lord" shall be inscribed on every vessel, and the Bethel flag shall be the best protection of "Free trade and sailor's rights," and one of the surest safeguards against piracy, plunder and death.

[Some interesting facts are here stated to have taken place, Aug. 13 and 17, which were published in the Recorder of last year, page 158.]

It is not necessary to go into a more particular detail of interesting facts at present. We will merely mention, that at a meeting held at 317 Water-street, two sailors most feelingly addressed their fellow-seamen—related their experience of the goodness of God, and endeavored to impress their minds with the importance of making religion a personal thing—the great business of their lives—and to begin at once.

At another meeting, a seaman rose & said a few words, which had a most solemnizing effect, and then prayed most fervently. As soon as he had finished, another sailor rose and repeated a few verses of a hymn, which was sung; he also made a short address and prayed. Every individual wept—solemn silence ensued. Another sailor then said; my heart rejoices to see so many seamen here—these Bethel meetings are doing much good for seamen's souls. At one of them I was awakened to my awful situation, and now I believe I am a new creature in Christ Jesus. It is my earnest desire that you will not neglect these meetings, they may be as precious to you as they have been to me.

Another seaman then said: I join with my shipmate in favour of the Bethel meetings. From what I know and have seen, they have been the means, in the hand of God, of converting and converting many seamen: one was held on board of a ship, when the captain, his officers, and crew were converted, and became pious men, and had prayers on board ever afterwards morning and evening.

Another sailor rose and said, "I am permitted to will sing a hymn." It was composed by a sinner converted, speaking forth in strains of adoration the love of Christ for lost sinners. At the close he prayed, confessing the sins of seamen, and pleading with God earnestly, that he would make all captains, officers, and crews, Christians—that all ves-

sels might be made Bethels, where prayer and praise would be offered up night and day to mighty God—until the whole world shall be in his glory.

The Board have thought it proper to go into detail of some of the meetings, that the public might be informed of facts, and not rest on any general assertion; and they are truly rejoiced to state, that the spiritual interests of seamen are becoming more and more an object of deep concern not only here, but with the pious everywhere.

MINISTERIAL DEVOTION.

From the life of Rev. John Cotton, formerly of Boston, Mass.—From the London Intelligencer.

He began the Sabbath at evening; he then performed family duty after supper, he then performed his ordinary duties, after which he turned into his study. The morning following study, until he felt called him away. Upon his return from meeting, he returned again into his study (the place of his labour and prayer), and his private devotion; where (having a small table carried him up for his dinner) he continued till the tolling of the bell. The public service being over, he withdrew for a space to his private oratory, for his sacred addresses unto God as in the forenoon; then came down, repeated his sermon in the family, prayed, after supper sang psalm, and towards bedtime betaking himself again to his study, he closed the day with prayer. Thus he spent the Sabbath continually.

In his study, he neither sat down, nor rose from his meditations without prayer; and his eyes were upon his book, his expectations were from God. He had learned to study, because he had learned to pray; an able student, a pious student, because unable to study without Christ. The barrenness of his meditation at times, yes, though his endeavor were most intense upon a good matter, convinced him whence it came; that his heart musing upon the same subject at another time, his tongue became as the pen of a ready writer. As he was not (consequently) wanting in parts, learning or industry, he was more careful not to trust in them, but to fix his dependence totally upon God. Herein was his motto, *unto Bradford*, of whom we read, that he was kneeling. Another *Symeon*, who was wont to divide his life between prayer and his book, *unto Paul*, not sufficient of himself to think anything as of himself, and professing all his sufficiency to be of God. But we will give ourselves unto prayer, and to the ministry of the word. Men of labour, and men of prayer.

As any weighty cause presented itself either to the church, commonwealth, or family, he would set days apart to seek the face of God in secret; these were the bowels of his spiritual father, his horsemen and chariots of this Israel. He conversed upon earth, was a trading in heaven; demonstration of the praises of him who had called him: a practical and exemplary ministry of grace unto the hearer and beholder; a temper of that boldness, sweetness and love, which continually grained upon the hearts of many spectators. The habitual gracious scope of his heart in his whole ministry, is not illegible in that subscription of his at the end of all his sermons, *in Domine*, unto thy honor, O Lord!

For the Boston Recorder.

TO CHRISTIANS IN BOSTON.

"Let names and sects and parties fall,
And Jesus Christ be Lord of all."

At a season like the present, it is peculiarly desirable that one of our Saviour's last promises should be fulfilled in his disciples here, "that all may be one." The Lord is indeed in the midst of us, and let us beware that we do not drive away the Spirit. What would more deeply do this than the want of love and affection among Christians. May we forget every distinction of sect or name, and unite our hearts and efforts all who love the Lord, feel that we are engaged in one cause, and rejoice to sacrifice all personal sectarian feelings in it. May our watches be together with the voice, and me eye to eye; that every child of God here might even now be a flame of fire in his service, that there might be one stupid, careless, or indifferent, but all should be that there remained yet much land to be reclaimed; that we have at least one talent, and every hour be crying, "Lord what wilt thou have me do." May we "not go abroad to seek our spiritual life, but to our closets," and "live in such a manner that if the work should be cut short, we may lay our hand on our heart, and say, I trust I was not I that grieved away the Holy Spirit. I was remember that the Saviour is now in our city, keep our houses in constant readiness to receive him. He is the Prince of Peace, and probably severe look, or a harsh word may banish him from dwelling." May every Christian here pay attention to conversion of souls; and may we be particularly to each member of our own families that God may give many souls in answer to our prayers and faithfulness, make all our hearts Bethels, and every heart a temple for himself to dwell in. In spiritual as well as temporal concerns, let us be diligent in the use of the word. Let us revive his work with great power in the hearts of all his children here; that each one may come out to the help of the Lord, to let open the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing that shall not be room enough to receive it.

From a Correspondent.

Can you not obtain correct information of particulars relative to the Cumberland Presbyterian to this time, and publish it in the Recorder? The account in the Theological Dictionary is limited—not recent enough to be satisfactory. They are certainly a favorable people, and of particular information respecting them may be of advantage to the Christian public.

[We should esteem it a favor to receive from some member of the Denomination referred to, succinct account of its rise, progress, distinguishing doctrines or ceremonies, present state, and any facts connected with its history that might serve the general interests of Religion.—Ed. Rec.]

The subject of a College at Amherst, which has been presented to the Legislature, the present session, has been settled by a very great majority against the measure. In the Senate, the proposition was refused, 26 to 3, and in the House of Representatives, 100 to 4.—[Communicated.]

MR. WILLIS.—Permit me to acknowledge to your valuable paper, the receipt of Forty Dollars from Ladies of my Society, to constitute a new sister a Life Member of the American Female Society. This donation, while it evinces the piety for me, exhibits whose prominent object is the prosperity of a society, whose prominent object is to increase the number of learned, pious, and orthodox ministers. JOHN BOARDMAN, Pastor, West-Boylston, Jan. 7, 1823.

New Year's Gifts.

REV. JOHN M. PUTNAM, tenderly his grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of the Female Cent Society, in his Parish, for presenting to him on the morning of the 1st inst. with twenty dollars to constitute him a Life member of the New England Tract Society. Mr. Putnam also tenderly thanks to the "Sister Society," for presenting her at the same time, with ten dollars to constitute her a life member of the Boston Female Tract Society.

Adm. Jan. 16, 1823.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1823.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The American Missionary Register for January, contains copious extracts from the Journals of the various stations under the care of the Board, from which the following abstract is made.

Union Station.—Journal for July and August.

By information received from Indian travellers, the missionaries feel warranted in stating, that the tribes of Tanas or Kanaiches, the Kieways, the Anapahoes, and the Croes, on this side the Rocky Mountains, are all large, warlike and wandering nations. On the west of the mountains, are the Arapaches and the Utaus, and several other tribes, who pursue a wandering life. The Tons and Pickoles live in towns, and profess the Catholic religion. The Navahoes, who live 150 miles north of Santa Fe, are a large nation, rich in flocks and herds, and mines, and are extensive agriculturists. The whole land, even to the shores of the Pacific, contains an immense population, and is a missionary ground.

The missionaries find more difficulty in making the nature and design of their mission understood, than they anticipated. Even Tally, who has appeared to understand and second their wishes, more than others, is sometimes made uneasy, by the false and idle rumors he hears; his son taries with them however, and with the few other children makes proficiency.

A lodging house has been built for the Osages who visit the establishment. With this accommodation they seem well pleased. The family have been subjected to serious privations, from the failure of expected supplies, and for many weeks were obliged to live on boiled corn, as the only substitute for bread; the consequence has been, impaired health to several of the members. Before the Journal closed, supplies were received.—Mr. Chapman and his wife, spend considerable time at the village, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the language. A letter from this mission, dated Sept. 16, states the health of the family to be then generally good. Mr. George Regua, and Miss Cleaver, were the only persons taken off from active duties.

Great Ozage Mission.—Up to the date of Oct. 12, the family continued to enjoy better health than they had reason to anticipate. Miss Comstock of the Mission, was married in October, to Mr. Wm. C. Regua, of the Union Mission. No journals later than those of which we gave an abstract in our first number of the current year, have been received.

Tucurora Mission.—The house and improvements are nearly all finished. Mr. Crane is endeavoring to lead the church to engage in more active efforts in the cause of religion. The difficulties which have agitated the tribe, have had an unhappy effect on the interests of vital piety; but a Sabbath evening conference has been established, from which much good is anticipated. A prayer-meeting for the church and others, also, on Wednesday evening; and arrangements have been made for a female prayer-meeting. On Saturday evening, the youth meet to improve in singing, when they are addressed by the missionary on subjects which relate to their immortal interests.

Seneca Mission.—Rev. Mr. Harris writes, that the prospects of usefulness among this interesting people appear to be brightening. The Chiefs are more disposed to co-operate with the missionaries; the members of the school become more tractable and contented. From the Annual Report of this station, forwarded to Government, we select the facts that follow. The establishment is situated about 4 miles east of Buffalo N. Y.; the individuals employed in the instruction of the Indians, are six—a clergyman, wife and one infant child, a teacher, his wife, and one female assistant. The buildings are, a block house, 24 feet by 24; a frame house, 24 by 44, with their appendages, and a garden, and 12 acres inclosed for an orchard and meadow.

Catawagus Mission.—The prospects of this mission, have at times been very gloomy. The pagan party are the strongest, and have made every exertion, by threatening and violence, to prevent the settlement of any missionary family among them. The Christian party, however, seem to be proportionately zealous, and to rely on God for success. They are willing to send their children for instruction, to the mission-house lately established, six or seven miles from the council house, and it was expected the school would open about the first of January.

The receipts of the United Foreign Missionary Society for December last, were, \$616, 67.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

From a late Report of Mr. Jefferson, Rector of this Institution, to the Legislature, the following facts are collected. Ten distinct houses or pavilions are erected, containing each a lecturing room, with generally four other apartments for the accommodation of a Professor and his family—a garden, &c. Six halls for dining the students, with the necessary appendages; one hundred and nine dormitories, sufficient each for the accommodation of two students, arranged in four distinct buildings between the pavilions and hotels and united with them by covered ways. These buildings are mostly paid for. One building yet remains to be erected to complete the establishment—a building to contain rooms for religious worship, public examinations, library and other associated purposes. This will cost according to estimate nearly \$47,000, and has not been commenced for want of funds. It is not proposed to open the Institution till this building is completed—which may not be till after three or four years. It has been considered a defect in the plan of this University that the establishment of no Professorship of Divinity was contemplated in it. The Rector and Visitors propose as a remedy for this defect, that all denominations of Christians shall have

liberty to establish their respective Theological schools on the confines of the University, so that their students may have ready and convenient access and attendance on the scientific lectures of the Institution. These schools are to be independent of the University and of each other—but the students belonging to them may participate in all the literary advantages of the University.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

An interesting revival has prevailed in Barnard, Vt. for several months past. 27 have joined the Congregational church; 35 more have been pronounced; 175 have been received by the Methodist Society on probation, & a considerable number more are hopefully converted to God.—"Zion's Herald" states, that about fifty persons, in the judgment of charity, have recently obtained pardoning mercy, in Bristol, R. I.; 19 have joined the Methodist Society.—The Right Hon. Sir George Rose, making a donation to the Methodist Missionary Society of £50, stated that it was in consideration of religious instruction given by the Methodist Missionaries to negroes on certain estates in the West-Indies. An honorable testimony to the effects of such instruction on slaves!—Bible classes composed of young men have lately been established at Philadelphia, for searching the Scriptures; questions in writing are given one evening, to which written answers are brought at the next meeting, which are then lectured upon.—Jan. 3. A Society was formed in Charleston, S. C., called the Charleston Port Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen, by furnishing them with regular evangelical instruction on the Sabbath, and such other religious and intellectual instruction as may be practicable. The Society has a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and twenty Directors.—The Southern Intelligencer states, that the "Christian Almanack" is exciting a good degree of interest in North-Carolina; that numbers of them have been sold on the Bushy Mountains and in their immediate neighborhood, where books are exceedingly scarce, and that they are opening the eyes of the people to see what God is doing for his own glory among the nations.—Mr. E. Bacon, who was lately in this city as Agent for the General Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is now prosecuting the business of his Agency in Charleston, S. C.—The Marine Bible Society of Charleston, distributed 300 Bibles the last year. It was established four years ago, and since that time has distributed 4000.—Rev. Asa Blair, of Kent, Conn. died at Georgetown, S. C. 13th ult. of a fever contracted in his journey through the low country of the south; whether he went with the hope of re-establishing his declining health; without the presence of one relative, he expired amid the consolations of faith.—About eighty persons have been lately added to the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., the fruits of a recent revival.—We are informed on good authority, that there is a marked increase of attention to religion in Northborough and Shrewsbury in this State.—Rev. Mr. Wayland delivered the annual discourse in behalf of the Young Men's Education Society, in this city, Auxiliary to Massachusetts Baptist Education Society on Lord's day evening 26th ult., from 2 Cor. 5: 20, "Now then we are ambassadors for God, &c.;" the sermon was eloquent; a copy has been requested for the press.—A Baptist Church has been constituted at Rock's Village in Haverhill, the 2nd in that town—six miles below Haverhill Bridge. Sermon by Rev. G. Keely. A meeting-house for the use of this church and the society connected with it, was opened for public worship, 22d ult. Sermons, by Rev. Mr. Keely and Rev. Mr. Davis of South-Reading.—A distinguished and learned Turk, who was formerly an Ambassador, is now employed in translating the New-Testament from the Arabic into the Turkish language, and for this purpose has retired from public life.—The French Bible Society has commenced a monthly publication, similar to the "Monthly Extracts," published by the British and American Bible Societies. The first No. contains an interesting account of the mission of M. Monod who was deputed to attend the last annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and furnishes gratifying evidence of the advance of the Bible cause among the Protestants in France.—It is stated in the American Baptist Magazine, that in Woolwich, Me., 42 persons have been added to the Calvinistic Baptist Church; 40 to the Free-will Baptists and 50 to the Pedobaptist churches since last spring.—344 judgements were given by the tribunals of simple police in the city of Paris during the month of August last, against stalls and shops for being kept open on the Sabbath.—The Congregational meeting-house in Great Barrington, caught fire on Monday 13th ult. & was saved from destruction only by great hazard; it is supposed that the fire was communicated from a small wooden box, into which some of the female part of the congregation had emptied the contents of their stove-pans the day previous.—The Education Society of Pittsburgh, Auxiliary to the Board of Education of the Gen. Assembly, had received the last year, \$1192. The Society appropriates its funds to the support of Beneficiaries under its own immediate patronage.—Hamden Sydney College, Va., contains 140 students; 14 Seniors, 14 Juniors, 28 Sophomores, 48 Freshmen, and 17 who recite with the college classes, but are not candidates for degrees. Beside these, are 19 students in the Academy. This institution is growing in reputation, and receives a degree of patronage which inspires hope, that it will send forth many streams henceforward to make glad the city of God.—An article in the Christian Herald gives the following abstract of the Sabbath Schools in Great Britain:—

No. of Schools. Teachers. Learners.
London, 562 4,918 53,398
Co.'s in Eng. 2,567 32,766 296,041
Wales, 172 10,580 93,017
Scotland, 977 2,121 47,831
Ireland, 1558 10,370 156,255
Total, 5,838 60,755 656,542

The Seventh Ward Bible Association of New-York, has distributed 750 Bibles among the destitute within the sphere of its labors, the four last years. With the Bible they also distribute Tracts and attend to the state of the children in the fa-

milies they visit, bringing them to Sabbath Schools, or devising other means for their religious instruction. Addresses were made at the Anniversary Dec. 25, by Rev. Messrs. Trair and Chase, Rev. Drs. Feltus and McAuley.—The New-York Sabbath Schools, since they were interrupted by the epidemic of last summer, have not recovered their former flourishing state, but according to the statement of the General Association of Teachers are still languishing.—Rev. Mr. Frey is prosecuting his Agency for the American Meliorating Society with distinguished success; he is at present in Washington or vicinity.—Rev. James G. Ogilvie was installed pastor of the 14th Presbyterian Church N. Y. 13th ult. The church was gathered by Mr. O.'s exertions during the last summer, and the chapel for worship, has been built since September 12.—An Unitarian newspaper, called "The Liberal Christian," has just been commenced at Brooklyn, Con.—Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain of Pennsylvania has been called to the Presidency of Centre College, Kentucky, recently established. From his "known orthodoxy, piety, erudition and talents," the hope is expressed that the institution will rise to eminent usefulness.—In Hopkinton, Ken. there has been a hopeful work of grace among the scholars of a Sabbath School.—In the Report of the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod of Kentucky, the last year, it is stated that much evil is felt from the influence of corrupt teachers—that "truth and piety meet with more opposition from Universalists and self-styled Unitarians, than from avowed Deists and Atheists." In the Presbyteries of Transylvania, West Lexington, Mecklenburg and Ebenezer there are favorable appearances—benevolent institutions are multiplied and supported with increasing liberality; some churches, though but few, have been favored with seasons of refreshing.—A Female Bible Society of about 60 members has been lately formed at Lexington, Ken.—In Newburyport a Society has been formed for the support of a permanent teacher on the Isle of Shoals near Portsmouth.—The 8th annual meeting of the Orange County Bible Society, Vermont, was held at Chelsea, December 26. The meeting was opened by a sermon from Rev. Mr. Sloan, of Topham. From the Report it appears that the funds have been increased during the last year by the addition of several new members. The whole receipts amounted to \$127, 49—of which \$126, 79 have been forwarded to the Vermont Bible Society. The whole receipts of the Society the preceding year were but \$40, 21.

We would suggest to our brother Editors the expediency of giving credit for Summary, as well as other articles which we copy from each other's papers.

Ordination.—Mr. MELISH I. MOTTE, was on the 17th inst. admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The services were performed at St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowen, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, who delivered the discourse; the Rev. Mr. Hancok presented the candidate; and the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, read prayers. S. Intell.

The Rev. William L. Johnson, of New-York, has accepted the Rectory of the Episcopal church, St. Michael's, at Trenton, N. J. sh.

The Rev. Herman B. Stryker has been ordained and installed pastor of the church at Fairfield, Ct.

Ordained.—At Highgate, Vt. on Wednesday, 22d ult. by the Northwestern Association, Rev. Solomon WILLIAMS, Jr. as an evangelist. Monitor.

Installation.—Rev. EZEKIEL GAY, late Pastor of the Church and Society in Stoughton, was on Wednesday, last week, installed over the Trinitarian Society lately formed in the South Parish of Bridgewater.

MACEDONIAN CRY.

A minister in the vicinity of Little Falls, in the interior of New-York, states that he is situated in the centre of a population of 12,000, who are nearly all laborers. The people are able and willing to support 7 or 8 ministers, if they could be procured. Danube, a wealthy town, and willing to support two ministers, has been destitute for twenty years of a regular supply, and still continues so. German Flats, sufficient to support three societies, have no supply except an occasional sermon in the German language. Almost the whole county of Hamilton, of 40,000, has been little better than a dreary waste for twenty years.—In all these places, instead of that hostility which once existed against Missionaries, there is now an anxious desire to hear the Gospel, & a decided preference manifested towards them.—[Charleston Int.]

Augusta, Geo. Missionary Society.—The annual meeting was held on the 26th Dec. The Rev. W. M. Mowbray was re-elected President, and Mr. B. R. Hopkins, Secretary. The Directors in their annual report, state, that after several fruitless efforts to procure a Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Safford, consented to take an appointment of four months, during the past year, and agreed to spend six months in the service of the Society, on his return from the North this fall.—"His preaching," says the report, "was gratefully received, and generally well attended at the different stations assigned as the field of his labors. These were Hamburg, Harrisburgh, the lower suburbs of the city, Spirit Creek, the Arsenal, and the neighborhood of the Quaker Springs. His labors, however, were not confined merely to the public service of the Sabbath. Much of his time during the week was very usefully occupied in serious conversation with the tenants of the Prison, Hospital, and Arsenal; imitating the example of his Divine Master in visiting the hovels of poverty and sickness, administering consolation and counsel; interesting the feelings of the benevolent in behalf of suffering poverty; distributing the Scriptures and religious Tracts among the ignorant and destitute; and, in fine, feeding the sheep and lambs of Christ's flock; reclaiming the wanderer; and reproving and rebuking the ungodly and profane." sh.

New Connecticut, in Ohio, contains a population of 60,000, in which 70 churches are organized, but they exceed by 51 the number of ministers. sh.

The anniversary sermon of the Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men of Boston, will be delivered at the Old South Church, on Wednesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, by Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, after which a collection will be taken in aid of its funds.—Select music will be performed by the singing choir, accompanied by the organ.

The editor of the Vermont Journal has received an order to furnish a number of his papers to be read in the school at Windsor.—Might not religious publications be used with advantage for the same purpose?

Warning to Sabbath Breakers.—We learn that the following distressing event took place at Valley Falls, one mile above Pawtucket, on Sunday, the 26th ult. A person in discharging his gun (loaded with a ball) at a mark, shot a boy named Chase, through the body, who survived the fatal wound but about fifteen minutes.—[Providence p.

The Superintendent of donations to the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Con. acknowledges the receipt of \$157, 56 besides several articles of clothing and provisions from the 1st of October to the first of January. [Spectator.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$2,034, 47, during the month of December last. sh.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

A Paris article of December 7th, states, that Mr. Canning has submitted a note to the Charge d'Affaires at London, notifying him that from all the intelligence, which has reached the British government, there is nothing to authorize the idea of an invasion of the Peninsula, and that his Britannic Majesty will never regard with indifference, any attempt tending to affect the independence of Portugal; but always be ready to extend to Portugal the protection she is entitled to expect from an ancient ally.—A Paris paper of Dec. 6, states, that the 1st of the same month was fixed for the dissolution of the Sovereign Congress; and that a Congress of Ministers will spend some time in Verona, in making up the articles cut out by their masters, and then repair to Vienna, to try them on and finish them. This article contradicts former reports that the Congress at Verona had risen in November.—The London Courier of the 8th December gives the heads of a manifesto, which Louis 18th sent to Madrid, by a special envoy, demanding the restoration of the King to his personal freedom, and to his sovereign rights; likewise such a change in the Constitution, as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime, &c. Also the possession of certain strong places on the frontier of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking, into which the Spanish government might enter.—A Paris paper of December 7th, affirms that letters from Lisbon say the Queen of Portugal (sister of the King of Spain) has refused to swear obedience to the Constitution. She has in consequence been threatened with expulsion from the kingdom, and has answered that she will consent to it, provided the dower, which she brought to the King in 1790 be restored to her. The Monitor contains an ordinance of the 26th of November relative to the levy of 40,000 men on the class of 1822.—An extract of a letter, published in the Paris Monitor, represents the Spanish Constitutional troops as having been successful in some late skirmishes. The soldiers of the army of Faith have fallen back on the frontiers of France. Those of the Baron de Eroles have been pursued by the troops of Gen. Mina, and a part of them have laid down their arms.—The London Courier of the 9th Dec. in some remarks respecting the Congress of Verona, says, we doubt not that our ministers have made every effort, and (to use a homely phrase) have left no stone unturned to induce all the powers of Europe to remain at peace, of which every nation and every people stand so much in need, after exertions so long in their duration, & so tremendous and exhausting in their nature.—Accounts from Brazil, state that St. Salvador is in great confusion and disorder; the foreign merchants' houses are attacked and robbed every day, by the royal Portuguese troops, under the command of Gen. Madeira. The most of the foreign merchants have retired for safety to Pernambuco; the remainder have embarked with their funds and property. The Brazilian troops are about attacking St. Salvador. The famine is so great in the city that they are compelled to eat their horses and dogs. It was presumed that in the latter end of December the fate of that city would be decided. Six hundred men were to leave Pernambuco, on the 20th of Dec. by land, to reinforce the French Brazilian General, Labatoure, who commands the besieging troops, a division of 3,000 men of Gen. Madeira's army, on the 7th Dec. attacked Caxoeira, they were entirely routed with the loss of 700 men.—A steam vessel is about to be established to ply between Portsmouth in England, and Bilbao in Spain, by means of which excepting in the winter season, a regular weekly communication may be kept up between Madrid and London, and the travellers pass from one country to the other, in the short space of four days. The distance, by sea, is stated to be no greater than between London and Edinburgh, and with very little departure from the direct line, the packet may touch at Guernsey & Brest.—A tree at Flaxbarton, near Bristol, Eng. bore this year 60,000 apples, which produced nearly four hundred of cider.—A Paris paper of Dec. 5th, gives a letter from Algiers, of the 10th Oct. stating that a serious difference had arisen with the United States. The American Consul, while taking a ride on horseback, near the city, met the Aga, or chief minister. The custom, in such cases, is to alight for the minister to pass; which the Consul, being ignorant of, rode on, and was immediately attacked, and very ill-treated. He demanded satisfaction, which the Dey refused, and the Consul embarked the next day for Mahon.—The severest gale, which has been experienced for a number of years at Liverpool, occurred there on the 6th Dec. Persons, who have resided in the West-Indies, declare it to have been as severe as any experienced there. The wind was fresh from north-west. A number of persons were killed. The most of the streets, the morning after the gale, were strewn with fragments of chimney caps, slates, bricks, &c.—At Valparaiso, in Chili, a subscription is raising, for the purpose of building a Pantheon, or burying-place for Protestants, and a considerable sum has already been collected. Schools on the Lancasterian system are now established at the foot of the Andes mountains.—A fleet of upwards of 70 sail got off of Liverpool on the 12th Dec. and made fair offing. Many of them were bound to the U. States.

Latest from France.—By ships lately arrived at Savannah and Charleston, S. C., letters and papers have been received from Havre as late as the 15th December. By these, we learn, that affairs between France and Spain have assumed a more pacific aspect; and that the French government had ordered the march of the troops, destined for the invasion of Spain to be suspended for the present. The Constitutionists in Spain, are said to be still successful, and Mina was on the confines of Spain, organizing an army of foreigners to oppose the Royalists.—The Greeks continue to be successful, and Chourschid Pacha had a fresh defeat on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of Oct.—had lost 7000 men, and retreated to Larissa.

DOMESTIC.

Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, in the place of John Forsyth, who is about to return home.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, announces seven steam boats to start from that city, early in the spring. Six of them are owned by citizens of Pittsburgh, and intended as regular traders. They are destined to trade to Nashville and St. Louis. Goods from Philadelphia can be landed by this route, at Louisville, for the same price they cost out of the wagons, at Wheeling.—A serious accident lately occurred in Baltimore, to Mr. Henry Price, druggist, in Baltimore-Street. While putting up some cases of fulminating powder, an explosion took place, which shattered his hand in so shocking a manner as to render amputation necessary. In his face and body he was likewise much injured.—The navigation of the Delaware is no longer obstructed by ice, and on the 21st ult. one brig had arrived, and another went down the same morning.—The Kentucky Monitor, of Jan. 7th, says, the vaults of the Danville Branch Bank, were broken open on Thursday night last, and a considerable sum, in notes of Kentucky, and Bank of the Commonwealth, stolen therefrom. After robbing the Bank, the villainous set fire to the building, which was however extinguished before any great damage caused. Some papers were destroyed,

and the books of the Bank were injured by the flames. A reward of 500 dollars is offered for the apprehension of the culprits.—An eagle was killed in Franklin, on the 8th ult. by Mr. Seth L. Hartshorn, which measured from wing to wing, seven and a half feet; from the bill to the end of the tail, three feet; round the body, two feet two inches; round the leg, seven inches and three quarters; length of one of its claws, four and an half inches. It weighed eleven pounds and three quarters.—The citizens of New-York were lately alarmed by the cry of fire, which originated in the sugar house on the Bowery hill, owned by Mr. Henry Willet. The building was totally destroyed, together with stock, amounting to upwards of 6000 dollars. It is said that the Pennsylvania Legislature will give 1500 or 2000 dollars to the new institution for the support of the deaf and dumb in Philadelphia.—Yarrow, a Moor, died at Georgetown, Columbia, on the 26th ult. aged one hundred and thirty-five years. The flour mills of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, at Albany, were consumed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. Loss, \$20,000.—There are employed in the whole fishery, from the several ports in the United States, 139 vessels, 63 of which are owned in Nantucket. These vessels average 200 tons each and give employment to 3192 seamen. The total number of gallons of Spern Oil imported into New Bedford and Nantucket, during the years 1820, 21, and 22, was 3,509,069.—The dwelling house of Mr. Calvin Briggs, of Putney, was burnt on the 22d ult. with its contents, including 400 dollars worth of leather, some money, provisions, &c.—Mr. Wm. Mooney, of Holden, Mass. N. H. has a son, 6 years and three months old, who weighs 86 pounds, is four feet ten inches in height, 17 1/2 in breadth.—A steer, raised by a Mr. Thompson, in Stratham, N. H. was lately slaughtered, weighing 1117 lbs. He was two years, ten months and thirteen days old.—The mail stage from Philadelphia, between York and Wrightsville, was lately fired at in the night, but no person was injured.—Nine men have been arrested in Canada, for passing counterfeit dollars. Their mint has been discovered. The counterfeits were good imitations.—Eleven hogs, raised in Byron, N. Y. were lately killed, and furnished 11 barrels of merr pork, 7 1/2 prime do., 731 lbs. hams, and 600 lbs. lard.—On Friday week, says an Albany paper, a stage from New-York to Albany, having in it six passengers, in attempting to pass another stage on the descent of a long hill, was upset, and a gentleman from Vermont, had his collar bone broken, and the other passengers were more or less injured.—Mr. Jefferson's broken arm is said to be safely released from its bandaging, although yet much swelled, and incapable of use. His health and vigor, in all other respects, are said to be truly extraordinary at his advanced age.—On the 26th Dec. last, was drowned, says a Worcester paper, in Long Pond, near the floating bridge, which connects this town and Shrewsbury, while in the act of skating, Charles Knowlton, son of Dr. Seth Knowlton, of the latter place.—Another young man, in company with the deceased, was providentially rescued from death, by the timely assistance of a number of gentlemen, who generously volunteered their aid, at imminent hazard, to preserve the life of the unfortunate sufferer, at the moment his strength was nearly exhausted.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Senate.—Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution, calling for information relative to loans of money from the Treasury.—The Post-Office Committee has been instructed to report on the expediency of transmitting the principal Eastern Mail in Steam-Boats.—Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the erection of a monument, in the burial ground at Washington, over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice-President of the U. S. Nothing of much general interest has been decided on in the House since our last.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The bill respecting public worship and religious freedom had not been decided on in the Senate, when our paper went to press.—A bill has passed some stages to regulate the inspection of gunpowder.—A bill to provide for amending the Charter of the city of Boston has passed the Senate.—The bill on the subject of imprisonment for debt has been rejected in the House.—A bill to incorporate the Hampshire and Hamden Canal Company has passed the House to be enacted.—The bill imposing a duty on sales at auction has passed the Senate to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider the vote rejected.—A bill has been completed for regulating the Boston House of Industry.—A Committee has reported that the Legislature may have a recess after the 8th, this day.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Sarah Rush Hubbard, daughter of Mr. Benjamin B. Hubbard, aged 5 months; Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Daniel Frenchman, 21 years; Adeline Elin, 17 mo.; Hannah McClaron, 3 mo.; Mr. William Foster, 26, formerly of Milford, N. H.; Mr. Thomas Roaf, sen. of Newburyport, 57; John G. Dalstad, 27, a native of Gottenburg; Miss Nancy Brown; Mrs. Mary Ann Archbold, wife of Mr. George A. 26; Mr. James L. Finney, 25; Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Joseph Dole, 61; Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Samuel Kimball, 23; Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Thaddeus Dean, 28; Mr. John Watson.

In Chelsea, Mr. Jeffery B. Williams, 74.—In Brighton, Mr. Charles Shed, 27, formerly of Portland.—In Quincy, Mrs. Louisa, wife of Mr. James Arnold, 36.—In Lexington, Mr. Reuben Lock, a patriot of the revolution, 78.—In Salem, Mrs. Margaret, widow of the late Capt. Clifford C. Byrne, 83.—In Rowley, Mr. Rufus Wheeler, a soldier of the revolution, 85; Mr. Mark Thuro, 80.—In Barnardston, Rev. Job Wright, 65; Dea. Jesse Field, 74.—In Norwich, Rev. John Tyler, 66, Rector of Christ's Church.—In Beverly, Mrs. Lovett, widow of the late Mr. Balch L. 73; Mary Gray, 64.—In Newburyport, Mr. Jeremiah Noyes, 58; widow Sarah Cotton, 77.—In Templeton, Mr. Aboliah Sawyer, 81.—In Princeton, Mr. Abner Brigham, 58.—In Portland, Mrs. Elizabeth M. A. Chadwick, 20.—In Franklin, Mr. Jonas Metcalf, jr. 22.

In Milot, Dea. Moses Bradbury, 67.—In Pomfret, Conn. Dea. Caleb Hayward, 91, formerly of Roxbury, Mass.—At Norwich, Upper Canada, killed by the fall of a tree, on the 2d Jan. Mr. Sereno Wales, of Manchester, Ontario Co. N. Y. and late of Westhampton, Mass.—In Amherst, N. H. Hon. Robert Means, 80.—In Bristol, R. I. Mrs. Elizabeth Manchester, 72.—In Concord, N. H. Mr. John Blanchard, 86.—In Hallowell, Harriet H. Wing, daughter of Maj. Moses Wing, jr. 8.—In Norridgewock, Mr. Betsey Searle, consort of Samuel Searle, Esq. and daughter of Maj. Obadiah Witherell, 34.—In Eastport, Rev. Hosea Wheeler, 31, formerly of Newburyport.

Killed, by lightning, on board the Two Brothers, Jan. 17. Wm. Clark, of Salem, carpenter of the ship. He was a native of England.

Lost overboard from schr. John Allyn, Nov. 20th, on her passage from Charleston, S. C. to Plymouth, N. C. George Boundrey, seaman, 25, belonging to the State of Connecticut.

In Charleston, on the 31st ult. Miss ELIZA WILLY, aged 20, youngest daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Hannah Willy.—Seldom are parents called to drink so deeply the bitter cup of affliction, as has been the lot of these aged and grief-worn mourners. Having been called to commit to the dust their eldest son and five daughters of age and of promise, their sorrows have claimed the sympathy of surrounding friends, and it is believed they have, in each bereavement, been supported by those Christian principles which never fail to impart their consoling influence in the hour of distress, & discover their divine origin. The death of Miss W. is calculated to make a serious impression on the minds of youth, and particularly in the circle of friends who knew her worth, and who will long cherish a fond remembrance of her virtues.—Communicated.

